

mutations seems to be frequently induced by some injury to the plant,<sup>1</sup> the compound-leaved *Rubus* was carefully examined for evidence of injury but none, superficial at least, could be detected. An intensive search through a large part of the colony failed to reveal any further mutations.

This very distinctive form of the "thimbleberry" may be known as

*RUBUS PARVIFLORUS* Nutt., forma **pedatifidus**, forma nov. (Pl. 0, FIG. 2) laminis foliorum palmato-compositis, segmentis valde lobatis incisisque.—MICHIGAN: edge of abandoned road in spruce woods near Silver Isle, west of Agate Harbor, Keweenaw County, August 26, 1928, *F. J. Hermann*, no. 2188 (TYPE in Herbarium of the University of Michigan).

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#### EXPLANATION OF PLATE 326

FIG. 1. *RUBUS PARVIFLORUS* Nutt. Typical form (*F. J. Hermann*, no. 2187) from the same locality as the plant of fig. 2. FIG. 2. *RUBUS PARVIFLORUS* Nutt., f. **PEDATIFIDUS**, forma nov. (TYPE, *F. J. Hermann*, no. 2188).

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## A NEW SPECIES OF *NEUROLAENA* FROM BRITISH HONDURAS

B. L. ROBINSON

THE small tropical American genus *Neurolaena*, belonging in the *Senecio* tribe of the *Compositae*, may within this group be pretty readily distinguished by its 3-5-seriate involucre, homogamous heads and chaffy receptacle. The species at first appear to be, and often in fact are reported as, herbaceous plants, but they frequently attain considerable height (3-6 m.) and the stems become at least softly woody toward the base. They are often rather stately plants with conspicuous corymbs of golden yellow or greenish yellow flowers.

The late Dr. Rydberg, when treating *Neurolaena* for the North American Flora, recognized five species. One of these, namely *N. lobata* (L.) R. Br., is of rather wide tropical dispersal, occurring from southern Mexico and many of the West Indian Islands to Dutch Guiana and southward to Peru. It seems to be rather common and is often included in the gatherings of collectors making their first journeys to tropical America. Notwithstanding its yellow flowers and chaffy disk it is frequently taken for a *Eupatorium*. Indeed, it

<sup>1</sup> Cf., for example, Fernald & Harris on *Polygonatum pubescens*, forma *fultius*, *RHODORA* 35: 405. 1933.



was twice so described by Dr. F. W. Klatt, first as *E. Valveridianum* and later as *E. chrysocephalum*, the latter being a name omitted by Dr. Rydberg from his otherwise excellent synonymy.

The other species of *Neurolaena*, as recognized by Rydberg, are all very local plants of southeastern Mexico and Guatemala, three of them being known as yet from single stations only. To this group of highly localized species there may now be added another, from British Honduras, which may be put on record, as follows:

**NEUROLAENA Schippii**, spec. nov., fruticosa robusta usque ad 2.7 m. alta dense sordideque puberula post exsiccationem atro-olivacea; caule valde angulato albo-medullosa ad basin versus ca. 4 cm. crasso; foliis alternis breviter petiolatis oblongo-lanceolatis acuminatis cuspidato-denticulatis, ad basin versus attenuatis, penniveniis, supra scabrido-hirtellis, subtus reticulato-venulosis molliter sordideque pilosulis; foliis inferioribus, ut dicitur, magnis usque ad 4.5 dm. longis et 2.2 dm. latis; superioribus (solis ab auctore visis) minoribus pro portione angustioribus (saepe quadrifariam longioribus quam latis); petiolo gracili ca. 1 cm. longo; panicula corymbosa composita alterniramea convexa 2.5 dm. diametro; bracteis parvis filiformi-linearibus; pedicellis plerisque 2-3 cm. longis; capitulis numerosis, pro genere magnis et multiflosculosis 1.3 cm. altis 1.5-2 cm. diametro; involucri squamis 4(-5)-seriatim imbricatis et regulariter gradatis, extimis brevibus lanceolatis acuminatis herbaceis dorso griseo-puberulis, intermediis ovato-lanceolatis vel ovatis acutis vel acutiusculis subherbaceis post exsiccationem fusco-olivaceis dorso subglabris striatis margine pallidioribus, intimis oblongis vel oblongo-linearibus abrupte acutatis vel saltem ad apicem versus angustatis flavescentibus; paleis disci linearibus ca. 1 cm. longis ad apicem triangularem primo incurvis; corollis graciliter tubulatis sine faucibus distinctis, dentibus limbi ca. 0.6 mm. longis; achaeniis (immaturis) 1 mm. longis; pappi setis ca. 65 tenuiter capillaribus brunnescenti-albis 7 mm. longis.—BRITISH HONDURAS: forest shade, Camp 32 of British Honduras-Guatemala Survey, alt. about 730 m., March 26, 1934, *Schipp*, no. S-735 (TYPE, in Gray Herbarium). Said to be very rare even at the single station where obtained.

It is a pleasure to name this interesting novelty for its discoverer, Mr. William A. Schipp, who by diligent exploration and copious collections has done much to further knowledge of the vegetation to be found in the picturesque but rarely visited land where for some years he has been situated.

*N. Schippii* appears to be most closely related to *N. macrocephala* Sch.-Bip. of Vera Cruz, but that has quite a different involucre, in which there is a rather sudden transition from the few outermost phyllaries of calyculate nature to the very broad obtuse, round-tipped



or even subtruncate intermediate and inner ones, while as already indicated the transition in *N. Schippii* is regularly graduated and the inner phyllaries either somewhat pointed or at least perceptibly narrowed at the tip. From the other species of the genus, *N. Schippii* should be readily distinguished by its large and very numerous flowered heads.

GRAY HERBARIUM.

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EVOLVULUS PILOSUS AN INVALID NAME.—In the latest monograph of the genus *Evolvulus* by Mr. S. J. van Ooststroom, the name *E. pilosus* Nutt. is brought forward for the species hitherto known as *E. argenteus* Pursh. The latter name, according to the International Rules as adopted by the Botanical Congress in Cambridge is invalidated by the earlier *E. argenteus* R. Br.; but, is not *E. pilosus* Nutt. also invalid? The name was first published by Nuttall, Gen. N. Am. Pl. i. 174 (1818), in synonymy, and later, Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc. v. 195 (1837), as a valid name. Unfortunately, at that time *E. pilosus* was already pre-empted by Roxburgh, Fl. Ind. ii. 106 (1832). In view of this, it appears that the valid name for the species in question is *E. Nuttallianus* Schultes, Syst. Veg. vi. 198 (1820).

I am indebted to Mr. C. A. Weatherby for checking this matter with me.—LILY M. PERRY, Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar, Virginia.

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## SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE FLORA OF THE BRUCE PENINSULA, ONTARIO

G. L. STEBBINS JR.

THE Bruce Peninsula, that narrow promontory of limestone separating Lake Huron from the southern part of Georgian Bay, has long been known for the wealth of its flora, and for a number of isolated species of western range found there. With these attractions in view, Mr. James Stauffer and the writer led a group of five Colgate students, J. R. Breed, H. Jeffrey, P. H. Jenkins, J. E. Loveless, and S. K. Phillips, on a field trip to this region, in order to become acquainted with its flora and to collect such of the rarer species as could be found.

On June 13, 1933 we made our first camp on Isaac Lake, in the settled farm lands of the interior of the peninsula. The borders of